## CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR.

Successful Strategic Movement of the Turkish Army Toward Alexinatz. .

BASHI-BAZOUKS BURNING VILLAGES

Greece Demands Concessions from Turkey to the Cretans.

AN INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

Horrible Massacre of Women and Children in Abyssinia.

WAR IN AFRICA.

WAR IN THE EAST.

SUCCESSELY, STRATEGIC MOVEMENT OF THE TURKS ON ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, August 21, 1876. A special despatch to the Standard, from Rasavci, reports that Eyoub Pacha finally left Gurgusovatz and returned to Gramada. From Gramada he marched to Rasavol, and then toward Alexinatz. His vanguard attacked three Servian battalions on Friday and drove them to the Ozren Mountains. His headquarters are now ten miles from Alexinatz, which town, with Deli gard, will surely fall. TURKISH CONVERGING COLUMNS.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople announces that Ali Saib Pacha is marching on Alexinatz simullaneously with Eyoub Pacha.

TCHERNAYEFF'S STRENGTH NEUTRALIZED. In consequence of the Turkish strategy in marching back to the Gramada Pass and around northwesterly to the rear of Alexinatz the great Servian army at the Banja l'ass is uscless.

If General Tchernayeff's scouts had been active he would have had time to march from Banja to Alexinatz

THE BASHI-BAZOURS BURNING VILLAGES. A later despatch from Rasavci to the Standard says Ali Saib had attacked the Servian entrenchments on the frontier and the Servians have fled toward Alex instz. The bashi-bazouks are firing the villages behind

SERVIAN ACCOUNT OF A TURKISH REVERSE A despatch to the Daily News from Alexinatz re ports that after driving in the Servinn outposts on

Saturday, Ali Saib pressed toward Tesica. The can nonading was heavy and the fighting obstinate. The Fervians withstood the assault. The Turks began to retreat in the alternoon. The Servians followed, driving them across the frontier.

CRETE.

A DEMAND FROM GREECE FOR TURKISH RE-

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20, 1876. The Greek Minister has presented a note to the Porte from the Greek government, demanding that Turkey grant the requests of the Cretans, because their dis content is reaching the people of Greece. AN INSURRECTION BROKEN OUT.

London, August 21, 1876. The Roman correspondent of the Standard says a despatch from Athens announces that an insurrection has broken out at Retimo in Crete.

ABYSSINIA.

AN INSURGENT VICTORY AND HORRIBLE MAS-SACRE.

LONDON, August 21, 1876. The Standard's despatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says reports have been received from Abyssinia that Walda Mikael, the insurgent chief, has deleated the

THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVEN-

DELEGATES FROM THREE COUNTIES IN FAVOR OF MORGAN OR EVARTS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 20, 1878.

The republican delegates to the State Convention from the first district. Monroe county, are Henry A. from the first district. Monroe county, are Henry A. Deland, William J. Markham and Louis J. Billings; third district, same county, John H. Martindale, Samuei H. Barrons and George Allen. Wayne rounty, Brst district, Anson L. Wood, Edward B. Wells and G. A. Farrand, Livingston, James Wood, J. V. D. Coen, John Rorbach and John J. Bailey. They will recommend Morgan or Evarts for Governor, D. D. Spencer for Canal Commissioner and George F. Danforth for ludge of the Court of Appeais.

The following were elected delegates to the Liberal Republican State Convention at Saratoga, August 23:—Morroe county, First district, W. J. Fowler, Gilbert C. Childs and Lyman Wali; Second district, Chancey Nash, James R. Thompson and Henry D. Tucker; Third fistrict, D. D. S. Brown, Jesse Dewey and Theodore S. Dean.

### A NEGRO LYNCHED.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT OF A HOREIBLE OUT-BAGE ON A LITTLE GIBL OF NINE YEARS.

On Friday morning a negro was arrested in this city on the charge of committing an atrocions outrage upon

On Friday morning a negro was arrested in this city on the charge of committing an airociona outrage upon a little girl only nine years of age, the daughter of one of the corporation police named D. K. Hattleid, Even the negroes themselves threatened at the time to lynch the brute, and Hatfleid, the lather of the ruined shild, while attempting to avenge her by shooting the negro, was airested and closely confined until the negro was safely guarded and out of his roach. Soon airerward Hatfleid was admitted to bait to keep the peace in the sum of \$200.

From what can be ascertained it appears that the lend entered Hatfleid was absent in the back yard, furnishment of the lend entered Hatfleid was absent in the back yard, furnishment of his duties at a conservator of the peace and while Mrs. Hatfleid was absent in the back yard, furnishment in the lend of the peace of a strong guard until the excitament should subside. Last night a large number of armed and diguised men arrived at Baroursville, near here. They proceeded to the jail and demanded the roy. These being refused, they found a lot of stonemasons' tools, with which they succeeded in breaking then the door. They had some trouble in obtaining the keys, but dually succeeded in getting them. After ooking through several cells they tound the one in which was Sam Camden, the negro who committed the nairage, took him out and marched him through the nair street of Baroursville. They then proceeded to the railroad depet and from thence down the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad about a mile. They then left the railroad and after a lew moments of preparation hanged Camden on a wainut tree. The negro mode a till conlession of the crime. The lynchers were well and thoroughly organized and disguised, and answered to mumbers instead of names. This is the sixth man hanged by Judge Lynch in this section of the county since January 23, 1876.

Policeman Hatfleid's little daughter, the victim of the outrage, is yet alive, but not out of danger.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 20, 1876. Last night a dastardly attempt was made to wreck Last night a dastardly attempt was made to wreck the St. Louis express train a lew miles east of this easy, near Lincoln Creek bridge. The embankment at this point is seventy-five feet high, and a rail was placed in such a manner as to make it an absolute earlining that the whole train would go over it. Fortunately a man walking on the track discovered the men at work and notified a farmer living near by named Wright, who succeeded in stopping the train just in time, by swinging an old red lantern. About 100 passengers were on board of the train, who were naminaltid of the fearful danger they had barely escaped.

### WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1876. PECULATIONS CONCERNING MR. KERR'S SUC-CESSOR-THE OFFICE OF PRO TEM. SPEAKER

The death of Speaker Kerr was not generally known in Washington until the newspapers announced it this morning. Outside of its effect socially, and in this respect it was received everywhere with profound re ret, it started speculation immediately as to his probable successor, and as to the method of proceedng when Congress again comes together. As to the first of these matters the opinion is that the choice of Speaker will lie between Messrs. S. S. Cox, of New York, and Milton Sayler, of Ohio. Curiously enough, the name of Mr. Randall, who was Mr. Kerr's most ormidable competitor, and received the next highest number of votes in the caucus, is hardly mentioned for the place. It is said that Mr. Randall is not to Mr. Cox ; but the Western element, which has assumed so much in the control of the House, favors the selection of Mr. Sayler, who was the Speaker pro tem during the closing six weeks of the session. Mr. Sayler made an efficient and acceptable presiding officer. The name of Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, per haps the readlest debater and best-posted parliacentarian on the democratic side and next in these respects to Mr. Blaine, is also mentioned as a possible candidate. The recent advent of Mr. Watterson, o Kentucky, on the floor of the House has also brought his name forward for the vacant Speakership.

The question has been asked whether Mr. Sayler a Speaker pro tem. would preside at the opening of the session next December. To this answer is made that, with the death of the Speaker, his representative pro tem, ceases to hold his office. This was one of the possible complications which the House was afraid of on the last day of the session. Had Mr. Kerr died last Tuesday afternoon, as was reported to be the fact, the office of the Speaker pro tem. would have expired, it is said, and all legislation that day after the moment of Mr. Kerr's death and in the absence of a new Speaker would have been null and void. For this rea on the House, when it convenes next December, will be called to order by the Clerk, and an election had forthwith for Speaker. Meantime a democratic caucus will be called by Mr. Lamar, the permanent chairman of the House caucus, which will meet a few nights be fore the opening of Congress, and settle the choice of the party for the position.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1876. THE SIOUX IN THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION

The clause in the Indian Appropriation bill for the appointment of a commission to treat with the Sioux provides that none of the sums appropriated for the Sioux Indians shall be paid to any band thereof while said band is engaged in hostilities against the white people, and that hereafter there shall be no appropriation made for the subsistence of said Indians, unless they shall first agree to relin quish all right and claim to any country outside of the coundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868 for said Indians, and also, so ach of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the 103d meridian of longitude, and shall also grant thus ceded for wagon or other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, in all not more than three in number, and unless they will receive all such supplies herein provided for, and provided for by said treaty of 1868, at such points and places on their said reservation, and in the vicinity of the Missouri River as the President may designate; and the further sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended under direction of the President of the United States for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provision; and provided, also, that no further appropriation for said Sioux Indians for subsistence shall hereafter be made until some stipulations, agreement or arrangement shall have been entered into by said Indians with the President of the United States which is calculated and designed to enable said ludians to become self-support-

THE LAW AGAINST LEVYING POLITICAL ASSESS-

MENTS EVADED.

The clause in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the conference committee and passed by Congress just before adjourn ment, which was intended to prohibit assessments for political purposes in the executive departments of the government, reads as follows:-That all executive officers or employes of the United States not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting, giving to or receiving from any other officer or employe of the government any money, prop-Abyssinians at Zakraga, and 1,500 women and children | erty or other thing of value for political purposes; and the provisions of this section shall be at once dis-charged from the service of the United States, and he shall, also, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$500.

nothing, and that political contributions can be made as usual, except that they must now be given to some member of the Campaign Committee who is not 'nn officer or employé of the United States." The law, it will be noticed, prohibits only officers and emor receiving from any other officer or employé of the government any money or property. &c., but other persons are not forbidden to make such collections.

In one of the executive departments the clerks have already been called upon by one not in the employment for contributions to the extent of two per cent of their salaries, and their attention has been called to the defect in the law by which they can make such contributions without incurring the penalties prescribed.

### THE PRESIDENT AT PRAYERS.

President Grant and family attended divine worship at the Methodist Episcopal church in the village this morning. In the evening they attended the sacred concert given at the Ocean Hotel, where there were g.000 people present listening to Wagner's music.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, AUGUST 21-1 A. M. Probabilities

During Monday, in the South Atlantic and East Guif States, rising barometer, falling temperature, easterly to northerly winds in the former and northeast to northwest winds in the latter, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, with possibly rain areas in the latter and along the coast of the former. In the West Gulf States, higher barometer, variable winds, mostly from northeast to southeast, nearly stationary temperature and generally clear or partly

cloudy weather. In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher barometer, cool northeast to southeast winds, and clear or partly

In the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri falleys, failing barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain areas in the last district, Minnesota and Dakota.

In the lower lake region, rising followed by slowly falling barometer, winds veering to easterly and south-erly, falling succeeded by rising temperature and clear

In the Eastern and Middle States rising barometer, falling temperature, cool and generally clear weather, with northwest to northeast winds in the former and with northerly to easterly winds in the latter.

The Lower Obio River will continue slowly falling.

Cautionary signals continue along the North Caroline THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last vear, as in-dicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building --HERALD Building: 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1

# THE SIOUX WAR

Junction of Crook's and Terry's Commands.

SCENE OF GREAT JOY.

The Indians Moving Hastily Northward.

THE VALLEYS LEFT IN FLAMES.

CAMP OF COMBINED YELLOWSTONE FORCES, ROSEBUD CREEK, August 11, 1876.

The columns under Generals Terry and Crook met yesterday at noon in this valley, and will operate henceforth in union. The southern force left its supply camp on Goose Creek August 5, where it had been augmented by the arrival of the Fifth cavalry. The route of the march was to Tongue River, at the point where the Sioux attacked the camp on June 10 and thence thirty miles northeastward, where the column turned to the north and crossed the Panther Mountains to the Rosebud.

A bivouac was made August 8 ten miles north of the battle ground of June 17, near the site of a grand Sioux encampment. Next day the great trail leading down the valley showed signs of the movement of large numbers of Indians over it about a week before-probably the whole of Sitting Bull's people.

The country west of the Rosebud has been utterly consumed by configgration, and eastward there are the same indications. The Sioux seem resolved on abandoning all the region south of the Yellowstone for the present season. The traces of their camps along the Rosebad show that their ponies have nearly starved, and that their own subsistence has been far from plentiful.

HILLS AND VALLEYS IN FLAMES.

Trails from the Little Big Horn join the grand trail, and it is probable that the parties scattered along the base of the Big Horn Mountains during July hastily concentrated two weeks ago, and started norehward, leaving the hills and valleys in flames. General Terry's column was espied yesterday, at ten o'clock, by Ruffalo Bill. It was moving up the valley in line of battle. General Terry's scouts having mistaken this command for the Sioux. The meeting between the commanders in arms was enthusiastic, the friendly Indians with both commanders giving vent to exuberance of joy.

SCATTERED TRAIL.

The Sloux trail from this point scatters out eastward, and the scouts yesterday discovered fresh signs above the old ones indicating a rear guard of the Sioux lingering behind, who had probably discovered our approach from both ends of the valley. It is believed that they will endeavor to cross the Yellowstone east of the mouth of the Rosebud. General Miles, with a detachment of infantry and artillery, started last night to proceed down the river on a steamer from the month of Rosebud as a patrol to intercept them. Another detachment of General Terry's infantry will guard his supply train.

AN UNCERTAIN ENEMY. The rest of the combined forces will move to-day upon the rear of the Sioux taking rations for four days. The supplies can be sent back to meet them at any point on the river. There is great uncertainty regarding the enemy. It is impossible to shape any conjecture as to the occurrence of a fight.

### THE DEAD SPEAKER.

HIS REMAINS EMBALMED AND READY FOR TRANSMISSION WEST-AN ESCORT FROM WASH-INGTON.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, Va., August 20, 1876. The Hon. M. C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Rep. resentatives, who now "sleepeth that sleep that knoweth no awakening," was laid out last night in a mains were carefully watched over during the night by kind friends. This morning he was found to be rapidly approaching decomposition, when, to the agreeable surprise of all, especially Mrs. Kerr, Dr. Schophint, of Washington, su experienced embalmer, arrived prealso accompanied by Mr. Towles of the same city, who correspondent for the first time witnessed the interesting performance, and was much struck by the skill ing performance, and was much struck by the skill with which it was done, and also the remarkable and prompt action on the skin, that had become much discoloreed by the decomposition setting in, at each injection of the fluid through the principal artery of the lower limb. You could plainly see the change rapidly taking place, first in thousands of little white streaks, and later they became larger by being merged into one another. After about one galion had been injected by the force pump the face once more assumed its natural hue. At this time what remains of this honest man lies in state in the elegant drawing rooms at this celebrated watering place. A telegram from Mr. Adams, of the House, this six P. M., informs us that a casket like the one used for Vice President Wilson, with an escort composed of Hon. Mr. Sayler and himself, will leave Washington, D. G., this eleven P. M., and arrive at the springs at ten A. M. tomorrow, when the belly will be placed in the casket and taken to Goshen in time for the twenty minutes past six P. M. tron for New Albany, Ind., via Huntington and Cincinnath. As an instance that life is dear to everybody, when Mr. Speaker Kerr arrived at these springs, that stand so high for their curative powers, some weeks since, his hope well high equalled his faith; but he soon found himself sinking gradually, but surely, though he had, in addition to the waters, lound here the care and skill of Professor J. S. Davis, of the University of Virginia, one of the most distinguished physicians of the country, to whom it was soon evident that Mr. Kerr could hot recover, and in answer to the question of a candid nan that he did not; and when, to satisfy friends, a change of treatment was made, it was evident and believed by all here that it was only calculated to nasten the inevitable, and this belief was too soon realized.

WORCESTER, Mass., August 20, 1876. Two dwelling houses were burned at Athol last night. Loss \$2,000; partially insured.

INCENDIARISM.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 20, 1876.
Gillette & Taylor's planing mill in this city was burned to-day by an incendiary. Loss \$7,500; insured for \$3,000.

Bosrov, August 20, 1876.
A fire this morning in the candy manufactory of Chase & Co., Nos. 30, 32 and 34 Oliver street, caused damage to the building and stock to the amount of \$10,000. Insurance \$8,000.

SAWMILL BURNED. Boston, Mass., August 20, 1876.

The sawmill of D. H. & T. G. Beattle at Brunswick Vt., was burned yesterday afternoon, together with a large hoarding house. The loss is estimated at \$20,000 and is partially covered by insurance.

Cincinnati, August 20, 1876. The Commercial's special says a fire at Ulrichsville, Ohio, last night, burned three large buildings. O. B. Hartlett loses \$12,000; insurance \$9,500. W. B. Loller loses \$2,500; no insurance.

RECEPTION TO THE CATALPA CREW.

The Irish citizens at a meeting to-day, made arrange-ments for giving a grand reception to Captain Anthony and the crew of the Catapa on the arrival of the vessel here.

THE "CLAY COMPROMISE."

THURLOW WEED'S REPLY TO MESSRS. STEPHENS, TOOMBS AND CLINGMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The response of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens supplemented by a letter of the Hon. Robert Toombs published in the HERALD of the 8th inst., to my letter of last July, in opening and widening the controversy, calls for a somewhat extended rejoinder. Mr. Stephens

It will be recollected that Mr. Weed, in his "Unwrit It will be recollected that Mr. Weed, in his "Unwritten Chapter of History," in giving an account of his
interview with Mr. Bennett, of the Herald, by which
he secured his influence in behalf of the administration of Mr. Lincoin, made this statement:—"I gave
him the then unknown particulars of an interview of
Messirs. Toomba and Stephens and Congman, members
of Congress from Georgia and North Carolina, with
General Taylor. The object of that interview was to
induce Georgia Taylor. A Southern man sud a slaveholder, to veto the bill permitting California to enter
the Union as a free State. It was a stopiny interview,
with threats of disunion on the one hand and hanging
on the other. The tacts were communicated to Senator
Hamilin, of Maine, and myself within ten minutes after
the interview closed."

Hamin, of Maine, and myself within ten influence the interview closed."

Now, in answer to this statement, I simply entered my unqualified denial of the correctness of the matter as set forth. I intended my protest to be entered against the correctness of the entire statement, not only in whole, but in every part and particular. I realist me the same again. No such interview as that set forth ever did occur or any one like it.

Mr. Toombs, in his letter, says:

DEAR Sir.—My attention was called several weeks ago to the letter of Thurlow Weed, of New York, touching an alleged interview between you and myself and the Hon. Thomas I. Chugman, of North Carolina, and President Taylor, in 1850. The whole story is a labrication as far as I am concerned, and I believe equally so as to yourself. I never did call on General Taylor with you, Mr. Chingman or anybody else on the subject of vetoing the bill for the admission of California.

Both of us had frequent interviews, separately and logether, with General Taylor, and urged upon him the abandonment of his policy and the adoption of the com-promise measures. Some of these interviews were carnest and decided on both sides, but no such language as that attributed to General Taylor by Weed was ever

If Mr. Stephens had relied for his vindication upon

an error in my first letter he would not have given m

the opportunity of involving himself and his friend in

nconsistencies and contradictions. In my "Unwritten Chapter" I said :- "The object of that interview was to induce General Taylor, a Southern man and a slave holder, to veto the bill permitting California to ente the Union as a free State." This, though true, was not the whole truth or the whole of the question. When California with a free constitution knocked at the door of Congress for admission as a State, Southern Representatives became violently excited. Some of them, prominent among whom were Mesars Toomba and Stephens, threatened a dissolution of the Union Less excited men, prominent among whom was Mr Clay, suggested a "compromise," in which slavery was to be indemnified by large concessions. General Taylor, though a Southern man and a slaveholder, believe that slavery enjoyed all it was entitled to under the constitution and by the Missouri Compromise. The exorbitant demands and the aggressive spirit of slavery called out a Message from the President in which the policy of the administration was appounced. An issue therefore was made between the opponents and the friends of the administration the former sustaining the compromise or "Omnibu bill " while the latter sustained "the President's plan." The President, in his Message, said that the rejection of the application of California for any reason outside of herself would be an invasion of her rights. His friends, therefore, demanded the unconditional admis sion of California. It was during that exciting period that the interview between Messrs, Stephens and Toombs and the President occurred. The conversation related to the whole subject, and was not limited as stated in my first letter, to the admission of Cali fornia as a free State, Mr. Stephens, however, waiving his advantage, now, in the following explicit language says:-"No such interview as that set forth ever die cour, or any one like it." Mr. Toombs, in his letter.

oncerned, and I believe equally so as to yourself." In answer to Mr. Stephens' first denial I contented myself with a reiteration of the general truth of my statement, accompanied by corroborating circumstances derived from the debates in Congress. But now that Mr. Stephens has called Mr. Toombs to the witness stand the question assumes an importance which renders it proper that I should strengthen my own position. I therefore addressed a letter to ex-Vice President Hamlin, to which the following is a reply :-WASHINGTON, AUTUSt 10, 1876.

says :- "The whole story is a tabrication as far as I am

THURLOW WEED, Esq. :-- WASHINGTON, August 10, 1810.

MY DEAR SIR-1 am in receipt of your favor of the My Drait Six—I am in receipt of your favor of the 5th inst. and will cheerfully give you such information as I am able to give in relation to the occurrence to which you refer. During the session of Congress while General Taylor was Preadent ins private secretary called upon me and stated that the President desired to see me at the Executive Mansion the next morning in relation to a nomination then pending in the Senate and in my charge. There had been certain charges made against the nominee, and evidence flied in support of the same, which the President desired to examine. I directed him to inform the President that I would call in accordance with his request. Lits so call. I sent in my card by the messenger, who returned with the information that the President was then busily engaged, but would soon see me, and desired me to remain until he could do so.

resident was then busily engaged, but would soon see me, and desired me to remain until he could do so. I remained in the autoroom, I should think, a full half hour, perhaps more. I was then notified that the President would see me.

I immediately repaired to the President's room. As I was approaching the door Robert Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, came out. They were excited in their manner to a degree that attracted my attention. We did not speak to each other. I went into the President's room and found him alone. He was evidently much excited. I have frequently said that he appeared like an enraged lion in his cage, as the best description I could give. In fact he must before he even noticed me after my entrance. He then spoke to me, out-still continued pacing the room, crossing it several times more. He then addressed me with an inquiry. 'Mr. Hamlin,' said he, 'what are you doing at the Senate with the Omnthus billy' (so called) then before the Senate. My reply was prompt—'Mr. President, I believe the bill wrong in principle, and I am doing what I can to defeat it.' His rejoinder was as prompt and very decided—'Stand firm; don't yield; it means disminon, and I am pained to learn that we have distinon men to contend with, disminon repeat here, he said, with an emphasis that I shall not repeat here, he said, with an emphasis that I shall never lorget, that if they attempted to carry out their schemes while he was President they should be deart with by law as they deserved and executed. Once or twice in the conversation he affirmed that he would not be coerced by any man or men from the strict line of his duty, as he understood it, and that the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

Such is the substance of the conversation that took place as I now recall it. I do not now recollect seeing Mr. Clingman, though he might have been present, and crossed the hall before I met Messir. Toomos and Stephens.

I am unable from any data now at hand to fix the precise time when this interview occurred, but

phens.

I am unable from any data now at hand to fix the precise time when this interview occurred, but it was on the same day that I met you as I was leaving the Executive Mansion. You have andoubtedly the means of fixing that precise time. I had no other interview with the President of a like character. Yours, traity, H. HAMLIN.

with General Taylor had ever occurred, courteously attributes my averment to an infirmity of memory, the light of Senator Hamim's letter the public will be better able to decide whether Mr. Stephens' memory or my own is in mult and whether my whole state ment is a fabrication.

does not contradict, both Mr. Stephens and himself. He says:—"Both of us had frequent interviews, sepupon him the abandonment of his policy and the adop-tion of the compromise measures. Some of these in-

It was upon the occasion of a culminating interview that I met those gentlemen passing from the White House to Pennsylvania avenue. It was on that occa sion also that I met Senator Hamlin descending the stairs at the White House. It was on that occasion that Senator Hamlin passed Messrs, Stephens and Toombs coming from the Executive Chamber, evimet the President walking rapidly to and fro and look-ing, as he expresses it, "like an enraged flou in his cage.". It was upon that occasion that the President said to Mr. Hamlin, "I am pained to learn that we son;" and that, "If they attempted to carry out their schemes while he was President they should be dealt

I found the President, as Senator Hamlin left him, walking excitedly about his room. After inquiring whether I had "met the - traitors," be related with much feeling and in strong language what had just occurred. He said that he had endeavored to inmidate him in the discharge of his duty by threats of efsunion, and that he had told them that if they atempted to carry their threats into execution he would personally take command of the army, and that the leaders taken in rebellion would be hung with less heattation than be bung spies and traitors in Mexico.

calm, he remarked that they based their demands upon letter which he had written to Jefferson Davis befo his election, in which he pledged himself to stand by the South. He had, he said, written a letter to Mr. Davis (his son-in-law) assuring him that he would stand by the South in maintaining all the rights they enjoyed under the constitution and That letter, he said, was written in order to avow his readiness to stand with the South against the aggressions of abolitionists; but that, with a better knowledge of the matters in controversy, he had discovered that the great body of Northern people con ceded all that slavery was entitled to under the consti-tution, while the South demanded territory devoted to freedom by the Missouri Compromise, and threatened

disunion if their demands were not complied with. not with Mr. Stephens and himself at any of their in-terviews with General Taylor. Sepator Hamlin did not see Mr. Chingman with Messrs. Stephens and Toombs. Mr. Clingman has always been associated in my memory as one of the three gentlemen whom I met coming from the White House. Nor can I now disassociate him from Messrs, Stephens and Toombs. He may have joined them after they left the President's room, or it may be that in this respect I am mistaken; but, as Mr. Toombs suggests, Mr. Clingham himself is the best authority on this point

When I had written so far my attention was called to a letter of Hon. Thomas L. Clingman in the Herald of this morning. That letter contributes much and valuable information relating to the exciting questions before Congress during the session of 1850. It is frank, full and candid. It confirms, in one respect, what Mr Toombs says-namely, that Mr. Chingman was not in accord either with General Taylor, Mr. Clay, or the ultra Southern men. He (Mr. Chugman) was, he says in constant and close communication with Mr. Clay during the whole of that session. He says that the Southern members, including whigs and democrats, were disappointed and annoyed at the "obstinacy and "prejudice" of the President in favor of his own plan, and that after several whig members had remon strated with him in vain all of that party from the slave States, with the exception of Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, went over to the democracy Mr. Clingman erroneously supposes that Mr. Toomb had no interview with the President until after he had been taken ill. Mr. Toombs, in his letter to Mr. Stephens, as has already been shown, confesses to dreament interviews," some of which were "earnest and decided."

Mr. Clingman had not seen either of my letters, but is to be inferred from his letter that he was not in the Executive Chamber with Messrs. Stephens and Toombs on the occasion referred to. That I passed those three gentlemen coming from the White House on that occasion is firmly and deeply impressed upon my memory. I related the circumstances on the same day or evening to Senator Seward, Hon, John M. Clavn, Secretary of State; Hon. Edward Stonly and others whom I cannot now name. I saw Mr. Clingman frequently afterward, but do not remember to have

Mr. Stenhens adds to the unwritten history of slavery revelation of the secret conclave in which the "omni scheme was projected. The contracting parties were Messrs, Coub. Stephens, Toombs and Boyd from the slave States, with McClernand, Richardson and Miller from the free States. The three Northern men were democrats. Two of the Southern men were democrats and two, Stephens and Toombs, whigs. That compact was subsequent'y modified by consultation with Mr. Clay. After General Taylor's death his suc. cessor, Vice President Fillmore, and Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, came to the support of an "omnibus bill," which compensated slavery for consenting to the admission of free California by giving up the Territories to slavery and by enacting a vindictive "Fugitive Slave law." To the support of these Fugitive Slave law." measures, including the admission of California, Mr. Stephens says that his colleague and himself were solemnly "pledged." When, however, the final question upon the admission of California was taken in the House of Representarives, Mr. Stephens was absent explanation of his absence when the vote upon the admission of California was taken is that he had paired with Hon. Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Connecticut. This expisnation raises another question:—Was Mr. Cleveland opposed to the admission of California? If not opposed, did not Mr. Stephens virtually deprive California of a vote? Mr. Cleveland's constituents will, I think, be as much surprised as I am to learn that their representative, but for his pair with Mr. Stephens, would have voted against the admission o

Mr Stephens in explanation of his collegene's vio lated "pledge" to vote for California, says that he took offence at the refusal of the House to accept an amendment offered by Linn Boyd! Mr. Stephens, at considerable length and with much complacency, dwells upon the political triumphs-in the South resulting from the compromise measures, while Mr. Toombs, in the same spirit, is jubilant over the election of Howell Cobb for Governor of Georgia and the re-election of Mr. Stephens and himself to Congress. It should be added, however, that both these gentlemen ceased to be whigh, oming first democrats, and then, as a logical s quence, secessionists, and, finally, one of them Confederate Secretary of State and the other Confederate Vice brought no such political rewards to the distinwere founded upon them. The hopes of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster perished, and although a united South allied to the democracy of the North succeeded in electing Pierce and Buchanan, the disunion seed sown in 1850 grew and ripened in 1861 into a rebelhon which terminated in the overthrow and destruc

tion of democracy and slavery. I will now return to Messrs. Stephens and Toombs for the purpose of showing that, while they deny that they threatened General Taylor with the dissolution of the Union, disunion was in their hearts and in their ut-

"Rise and Fall of the Slave Power," pages 214 and 215 of volume II., records, as follows, one of the most exciting and impressive scenes which occurred in the House of Representatives:-

citing and impressive scenes which occurred in the House of Representatives:—

Mr. Toombs, who up to that time had professed to be a whig, followed in a veherment and passionate denonciation of the free soil members. He declared that the time had come when "we are not to be intimidated by calogies upon the Union." "I do not hesitate," he said, "to avow before this House and the country and in the presence of a tiving Go; that if by your legislation you seek to drive us from the Territories and to aboths lavery in this district I am for disunton, and if my physical courage be equal to the maintenance of my convictions of right and duty! will devote all I am sind ail I have to its consummation." He closed his speech, which was frequently applicated by Southern Representatives, with the declaration that if they would not give him security that the organization of the House should not on used to the maintenance of those should not on the constituents he would say, "Let discord reign forever." Edward D. Baker, then a whig representative from Illimon, said that he could not permit the observations of Mr. Toombs to pass without an immediate and distinct reply. He told the Representatives of the South that when they threatened the dissolution of the Union the people doubted their carnestness, that no fervid declarations, no flery appeals to Southern feeling, he solemn invocations to Aimighty Goi would make them believe that there is "in this hall one man who chambers in his secret heart a purpose so accursed and so deadly." He declared that the Representatives of the North would not shrink from uttering their deliberate convictions. "We are free men." he said, "to speak for freemen, and will act as becomes freemen in the face of the world and of posterity." He said it was a mountful spectacle to a true minded man when threats of distunding their deliberate convictions. "We are free men." he said, "to speak for freemen, and will act as becomes freemen in the face of the world and of posterity." The made, "so rudely atta

Toombs resterated them to a Southern and slaveholding President? Those who know of "what stuff" those probable than that they should have done and said precisely what General Taylor attributed to them in his conversations with Senator Hamlin and with myself. It is certain that they avowed themselves ready for disunion upon the happening of a contingency which was prevented by the death of President Taylor. It is equally certain that without waiting for any such contingency they rushed into disunion and rebellion without justification, provocation, excuse or pretext, other than the election of Mr. Lincola.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1876. TRURLOW WEED.

THE TEN-MILE SWIMMING MATCH.

PRINCE, OF ST. LOUIS, WINS BY TWO MIK-UTES-A GREAT CROWD ON THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPL

Sr. Louis, Mo., August 20, 1876. The ten-mile swimming match, for \$200 a side and the champtonship of the Mississippi, between Will Sutcliffe, of England, and Frank Prince, of St. Louis, came off this afternoon and was witnessed by thou-sands, the levees and bridge being lined with spectawhich accompanied the contestants to a point ten miles above the bridge. A flotilla of small boats also accompanied the excursionists. W. F. Keller acted as accompanied the excursionists. W. F. Keiler acted as referee, Richard Garvey, of the Western Rowing Club, as umpire for Prince, and Mr. St. John, of the Modoc Rowing Club, as umpire for Sutcliffe. At two minutes pact one the word was given and the men jumped from the hurricane deck of the steamer De Smet. They rose almost simultaneously, Sutcliffe a short distance shead, with his scientific side stroke. Sutcliffe maintained a short lead for several miles. Three miles from the finish an eddy struck the leader, and before he got out of it Prince shot ahead, and, in spite of the strenuous efforts or his opponent, coeld not again be overtaken. Prince passed under the central arch of the bridge, winning the race, at seventeen minutes to three, having been in the water one hour and forty-one minutes. Satcliffe crossed the line two minutes later. Another match is talked of.

### POUGHKEEPSIE BACES.

POUGHERRESIE, N. Y., August 20, 1876. Nearly all of the horses entered in the race for the coming week have arrived, including Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton, Smuggier and Bodine. Lucille, Golddust, Prospero, Lula and others of Green's stables will be here to morrow.

The city is filled with strangers, and more are coming by every boat and train. The weather is cool and clear, and the prospects for a like continuance are good.

### AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

There was a very large audience at Gilmore's Garden last night, the cool, pleasant weather and the decided merits of the programme being sufficient attractions in themselves to draw together all lovers of music in the city. There were two overtures-the best in their line known to musicians-"Tannhäuser" and "William Tell," one of Gumbert's songs, selections from "Martha" an 1 "Il Trovatore," a torchlight dance by Mayerbeer and a Spanish march. The performance of the overtures was superb, and showed that the band is constantly improving in spirit, expression and effective fendering of great works. Mr. Gilmore has disciplined his band in a manner calculated to bring out the best points of the individual members and to present a series of musical pictures unequalled by any military band on this side of the Atlantic. The soloists last night were Mine. Eugenic Pappenheim, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. M. Arbuckle and Mr. Stanley. The lady, who is the most accomplished singer that Germany has sent to us for many years, gained a hearty recognition from her hearers by a brilliant rendering of Raudegger's dashing waltz song. Levy added to his well-earned renown by his magnificent playing of Beethoven's "Adelaide" and received a double encore Arbuckle gave the finale from "Lucial" with a degree of expression that might be expected from such artist. The tenor, Mr. Stanley, has not a voice of sufficient calibre for such a large building. The Young Apoilo Cub, under the direction of Mr. Williams, sang a selection from the "Creation" with gonuine success. series of musical pictures unequalled by any military

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Levy is preparing "Casta Diva" for Gilmore's Gar-

A new bill will be presented at the Olympic this

Mr. Vining Bowers has been engaged for Niblo's Garden. "Sardanapalus" enters upon its second week to-night

"Lady Godiva" will be the sensation at Wood's Museum to-night. "The Mighty Dollar" still pursues the even tenor of

at Booth's

its way at Wallack's. The Paimieri Italian opera season, we understand, has been abandoned. Covent Garden, London, is now devoted to promenade

The arrangements for the Kellogg English opera season are now nearly completed. Sothern continues to draw crowds every night to the

Fifth Avenue Theatre as Lord Dundreary. Albert Weber wants to bring the Kunkel Brothers from St. Louis to Gilmore's Garden, to play plane

The London Lyceum will be opened under the manrement of Carl Rosa for English opera on Septem-Mr. Edward Schuberth, Union square, has the plane

scores of the "Ring of the Nibelungen," published by Schott, of Mayence. The four operas will be an interesting study for musicians.

### OBITUARY.

JUDGE JONAS CUTTING.

Judge Cutting was for twenty-one years an Associ-

### COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

The condition of Commodore Vanderbilt yesterday exhibited a slight improvement since Saturday. His appetite was better and he conversed more freely. No unfavorable news had been telegraphed to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, and it is probable that he will remain at Saratoga. In conversation with one of his physicians, bright and cheerful, commenting upon such news of the day as was read to him, and occasionally making witty allusions to the persons spoken of. Among his visitors were Mr. Minthorne Tompkins, Mr. Worcester, of the Hudson River and New York Central Raifroad; Mr. M. W. Sandford, the Rev. Dr. Deems and Mr. War-dell. At ten o'clock last night Dr. Elliott said the Com-modore was comfortable, showing no signs of immedidell. At ten o'clock last night Dr. Elliott said the Com-modore was comfortable, showing no signs of immedi-ate danger. Puring the day he had eaten some steal and chicken broth. At midnight Mr. Barton said that the Commodore had been catching a few short maps since ten o'clock, and had eaten a couple of eggs. The patient was quiet, showing no indications of nervousness. He said that he felt better than for several days, and was considered safe for the night.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, United States Navy, is at the Everett House. Congressman W. W. Wilshire, of Arkansas, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman Richard H. Whiting, of Himois, is at the Sturtevant House Captain W. D. Seymour, of the Inman steam-ship line, is at the Union Square Hotel. Major W. F. Butler, of the British War Office, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge A. C. Lunel, of Alexandria, Egypt, is at the Windsor Hotel. Ex-Congressman F. E. Wood-

bridge, of Vermont, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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